

NO SUIT LOOKS WELL IF SOILED

Don't wait—

Get us on the Phone (513) at once and have our man call for yours.

We clean by modern methods.

Our prices are reasonable and our work unexcelled.

THE DOLLAR CLEANERS

2562 Wash. Phone 513.

BRYAN DISGUSTED WITH THE PAPERS

Lincoln, Neb., June 29.—W. J. Bryan, in an address in Lincoln on "The Farmer a Friend of Peace," told Lincoln people they were fortunate in being so far removed from what he regarded the baneful influence of the newspapers of the east, particularly New York, some of which he accused of preaching the cause of war.

Mr. Bryan spoke from the balcony of a hotel to a crowd of people made up of former neighbors and acquaintances. His opening remarks were expressions of gratitude for the kindly reception tendered him by the people of his home.

Speaking of the farmer, Mr. Bryan elucidated his virtues. "He lives his day near to nature," declared Mr. Bryan, "and in the presence of those mighty forces which daily speak to him of his Creator; he is uncorrupted by that fierce struggle for wealth which make men forget God and the duty they owe to their fellow men."

Speaking of the crisis resulting from the sinking of the Lusitania, Mr. Bryan said the sentiment of the American people would not support any such doctrine that would involve the United States in war with Germany, a nation that does not want war with us.

Following the address a reception was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Bryan.

SUIT ON SHORTAGE TO BE INSTITUTED

Boise, Idaho, June 29.—Governor Alexander today notified Attorney General Joseph H. Peterson that E. F. Van Valkenburg, former state insurance commissioner, is shown to be short, according to audit made of the books of the insurance department by Charles E. Polson, in the sum of \$699.55, which has not been paid back to the state of Idaho, and to recover which the chief executive suggests to the attorney general that suit be instituted on the bond of the former commissioner. Van Valkenburg was recently tried in the district court in this county on the charge of being short part of this sum, and was acquitted by a jury after it deliberated twenty-eight hours. Now the state will endeavor to recover part of the sum he was short, judging from the governor's letter.

PITY IS EXPRESSED FOR ELOCUTIONISTS

San Francisco, June 29.—Sorrow, pity and criticism were expressed here today in a discussion of Fourth of July orators, trial-lawyers, actors and other elocutionists by speakers before the twenty-fourth annual session of the National Speech Arts association.

"Actors, as a class, know how to act, but now how to speak," said John D. Barry, a San Francisco special writer and critic.

"Orators, as a class, are apologetic, innocent of the open sesame to voice mastery, forgetfulness, supplemented George C. Williams of Ithaca, N. Y., president of the association. Others chimed in.

Mr. Williams advocates the standardizing of the teaching of speech arts in the public schools.

"THE JUDGMENT"

Theme tonight at the tent, Washington Avenue and 26th Street. Come Free pictures

El Paso, Tex., June 30.—Felix Diaz, nephew of Porfirio Diaz, arrived here last night from the east. With the exception of a few friends, none knew of his coming, and within a few minutes he had slipped away from the Union station and it is doubtful if even agents of the department of justice know his exact whereabouts tonight. Huerta and his counselors profess ignorance of the motive for his visit.

Washington, June 29.—In the absence of direct reports from Mexico City, which for nearly ten days has been cut off by rail and wire from the outside world, there was much

anxiety in official quarters today concerning conditions in the old capital and its vicinity. From previous dispatches it is known that the food supply is short and that the danger of military operations being carried into the city itself has caused grave apprehension among foreigners.

The state department's only information during the day came from American consular officers at Vera Cruz, whose reports were summarized in this statement:

"The department's latest advice regarding the Mexico City situation are to the effect that General Carranza is massing a large number of troops and expects to take the city within two or three days. He has issued instructions to protect non-combatants."

The department's summary of conditions in Mexico issued tonight contained the following:

"The department recently has received a number of inquiries concerning conditions at Los Mochis, which was attacked recently by Mayo Indians, resulting in the killing of a British subject named Jamison. As a result of inquiries received at the department regarding the welfare of American citizens, the navy department was requested to order a naval vessel to proceed to the vicinity of Los Mochis to investigate and report on conditions. A report received from the U. S. S. Colorado under date of June 27, states that the New Orleans has arrived at Topolobampo, and that its preliminary report states that conditions at Los Mochis are satisfactory and that Manager Johnson of the United Sugar company, who was reported to have been killed, is well, as is his entire family. There has been no Indian raid since June 17."

"A mail report just received from Tampico states that General Trevino has succeeded General Pablo Gonzales as commander-in-chief of the army of the northeast (Carranza) and that General Trevino has moved his headquarters from Tampico to Monterrey."

London, June 29, 9:03 p. m.—Almost coincident with the report from Rome that the Montenegrins had occupied Scutari, Albania, Andre Rabovich, former prime minister of Montenegro, who is now in London on a special mission, announced that Montenegro had no intention of occupying Scutari. He explained that Montenegro entered certain parts of Albania for strategic reasons only.

Scutari was an object of contention between Montenegro and the great powers during the Balkan war. The Montenegrin forces on April 23, 1913, captured the city after a siege which lasted from the preceding October.

Prior to this, the powers had decided to include Scutari in the future state of Albania and had offered compensation to King Nicholas in money and land on the condition that he give up Scutari. The Montenegrin king announced that he would hold Scutari against the powers, and as a result, the international naval blockade of the Montenegrin coast was extended.

Eventually on further demand of the powers, King Nicholas decided to evacuate Scutari, which was occupied by an international force on May 14, 1912.

A recent official note issued by the Montenegrin government explained that strategic and political reasons impelled the Montenegrin descent on Albania and gave as an additional reason that other powers had already occupied portions of Albania.

Describes Occupation.

Paris, June 29, 9:30 p. m.—Describing the occupation of Scutari, Albania, by Montenegrin troops, the Rome correspondent of the Havas agency says:

"Muslims, Catholics, members of the Orthodox faith, members of the government, the police force, the schools and the population, preceded by flags and bands, marched out of the city. At noon came the triumphal entry of the Montenegrins, preceded by an advance guard. Following the advance guard were priests in their ceremonial robes, carrying the cross and religious standards; then came the main Montenegrin army, led by General Vechovitch and bands of irregular Albanians followed.

"The Austrian consul lowered the flag and placed the consulate in the care of the Greek consul.

"The general in command of the troops occupying Scutari has taken charge of the administration of the city, declaring that citizens must henceforth consider themselves of Montenegro and be judged according to Montenegrin law and that disturbers of the new regime will be punished by martial law.

"General Vechovitch addressed the foreign consuls, announcing that he was taking possession of the city in the name of King Nicholas. Petroski guard the consulates and public buildings."

Explains Action.

Rome, via Paris, June 30, 1:20 a. m.—The Tribuna publishes a note issued by Montenegro to the powers explaining her action in Scutari. The note says:

"Montenegro and Serbia have both suffered as the result of difficulties created by Albania."

The note condemns Austrian influence in Albanian affairs and adds:

"The seizure of Montenegro by transports on the Bosnian river by the Albanians and the irruption on Montenegrin territory compelled Montenegro to occupy some necessary positions to avoid new attacks."

Washington, June 29.—In the absence of direct reports from Mexico City, which for nearly ten days has been cut off by rail and wire from the outside world, there was much

anxiety in official quarters today concerning conditions in the old capital and its vicinity. From previous dispatches it is known that the food supply is short and that the danger of military operations being carried into the city itself has caused grave apprehension among foreigners.

The state department's only information during the day came from American consular officers at Vera Cruz, whose reports were summarized in this statement:

"The department's latest advice regarding the Mexico City situation are to the effect that General Carranza is massing a large number of troops and expects to take the city within two or three days. He has issued instructions to protect non-combatants."

The department's summary of conditions in Mexico issued tonight contained the following:

"The department recently has received a number of inquiries concerning conditions at Los Mochis, which was attacked recently by Mayo Indians, resulting in the killing of a British subject named Jamison. As a result of inquiries received at the department regarding the welfare of American citizens, the navy department was requested to order a naval vessel to proceed to the vicinity of Los Mochis to investigate and report on conditions. A report received from the U. S. S. Colorado under date of June 27, states that the New Orleans has arrived at Topolobampo, and that its preliminary report states that conditions at Los Mochis are satisfactory and that Manager Johnson of the United Sugar company, who was reported to have been killed, is well, as is his entire family. There has been no Indian raid since June 17."

"A mail report just received from Tampico states that General Trevino has succeeded General Pablo Gonzales as commander-in-chief of the army of the northeast (Carranza) and that General Trevino has moved his headquarters from Tampico to Monterrey."

London, June 29, 9:03 p. m.—Almost coincident with the report from Rome that the Montenegrins had occupied Scutari, Albania, Andre Rabovich, former prime minister of Montenegro, who is now in London on a special mission, announced that Montenegro had no intention of occupying Scutari. He explained that Montenegro entered certain parts of Albania for strategic reasons only.

Scutari was an object of contention between Montenegro and the great powers during the Balkan war. The Montenegrin forces on April 23, 1913, captured the city after a siege which lasted from the preceding October.

Prior to this, the powers had decided to include Scutari in the future state of Albania and had offered compensation to King Nicholas in money and land on the condition that he give up Scutari. The Montenegrin king announced that he would hold Scutari against the powers, and as a result, the international naval blockade of the Montenegrin coast was extended.

Eventually on further demand of the powers, King Nicholas decided to evacuate Scutari, which was occupied by an international force on May 14, 1912.

A recent official note issued by the Montenegrin government explained that strategic and political reasons impelled the Montenegrin descent on Albania and gave as an additional reason that other powers had already occupied portions of Albania.

Describes Occupation.

Paris, June 29, 9:30 p. m.—Describing the occupation of Scutari, Albania, by Montenegrin troops, the Rome correspondent of the Havas agency says:

"Muslims, Catholics, members of the Orthodox faith, members of the government, the police force, the schools and the population, preceded by flags and bands, marched out of the city. At noon came the triumphal entry of the Montenegrins, preceded by an advance guard. Following the advance guard were priests in their ceremonial robes, carrying the cross and religious standards; then came the main Montenegrin army, led by General Vechovitch and bands of irregular Albanians followed.

"The Austrian consul lowered the flag and placed the consulate in the care of the Greek consul.

"The general in command of the troops occupying Scutari has taken charge of the administration of the city, declaring that citizens must henceforth consider themselves of Montenegro and be judged according to Montenegrin law and that disturbers of the new regime will be punished by martial law.

"General Vechovitch addressed the foreign consuls, announcing that he was taking possession of the city in the name of King Nicholas. Petroski guard the consulates and public buildings."

Explains Action.

Rome, via Paris, June 30, 1:20 a. m.—The Tribuna publishes a note issued by Montenegro to the powers explaining her action in Scutari. The note says:

"Montenegro and Serbia have both suffered as the result of difficulties created by Albania."

The note condemns Austrian influence in Albanian affairs and adds:

"The seizure of Montenegro by transports on the Bosnian river by the Albanians and the irruption on Montenegrin territory compelled Montenegro to occupy some necessary positions to avoid new attacks."

Washington, June 29.—In the absence of direct reports from Mexico City, which for nearly ten days has been cut off by rail and wire from the outside world, there was much

anxiety in official quarters today concerning conditions in the old capital and its vicinity. From previous dispatches it is known that the food supply is short and that the danger of military operations being carried into the city itself has caused grave apprehension among foreigners.

The state department's only information during the day came from American consular officers at Vera Cruz, whose reports were summarized in this statement:

"The department's latest advice regarding the Mexico City situation are to the effect that General Carranza is massing a large number of troops and expects to take the city within two or three days. He has issued instructions to protect non-combatants."

The department's summary of conditions in Mexico issued tonight contained the following:

"The department recently has received a number of inquiries concerning conditions at Los Mochis, which was attacked recently by Mayo Indians, resulting in the killing of a British subject named Jamison. As a result of inquiries received at the department regarding the welfare of American citizens, the navy department was requested to order a naval vessel to proceed to the vicinity of Los Mochis to investigate and report on conditions. A report received from the U. S. S. Colorado under date of June 27, states that the New Orleans has arrived at Topolobampo, and that its preliminary report states that conditions at Los Mochis are satisfactory and that Manager Johnson of the United Sugar company, who was reported to have been killed, is well, as is his entire family. There has been no Indian raid since June 17."

"A mail report just received from Tampico states that General Trevino has succeeded General Pablo Gonzales as commander-in-chief of the army of the northeast (Carranza) and that General Trevino has moved his headquarters from Tampico to Monterrey."

London, June 29, 9:03 p. m.—Almost coincident with the report from Rome that the Montenegrins had occupied Scutari, Albania, Andre Rabovich, former prime minister of Montenegro, who is now in London on a special mission, announced that Montenegro had no intention of occupying Scutari. He explained that Montenegro entered certain parts of Albania for strategic reasons only.

Scutari was an object of contention between Montenegro and the great powers during the Balkan war. The Montenegrin forces on April 23, 1913, captured the city after a siege which lasted from the preceding October.

Prior to this, the powers had decided to include Scutari in the future state of Albania and had offered compensation to King Nicholas in money and land on the condition that he give up Scutari. The Montenegrin king announced that he would hold Scutari against the powers, and as a result, the international naval blockade of the Montenegrin coast was extended.

Eventually on further demand of the powers, King Nicholas decided to evacuate Scutari, which was occupied by an international force on May 14, 1912.

A recent official note issued by the Montenegrin government explained that strategic and political reasons impelled the Montenegrin descent on Albania and gave as an additional reason that other powers had already occupied portions of Albania.

Describes Occupation.

Paris, June 29, 9:30 p. m.—Describing the occupation of Scutari, Albania, by Montenegrin troops, the Rome correspondent of the Havas agency says:

"Muslims, Catholics, members of the Orthodox faith, members of the government, the police force, the schools and the population, preceded by flags and bands, marched out of the city. At noon came the triumphal entry of the Montenegrins, preceded by an advance guard. Following the advance guard were priests in their ceremonial robes, carrying the cross and religious standards; then came the main Montenegrin army, led by General Vechovitch and bands of irregular Albanians followed.

"The Austrian consul lowered the flag and placed the consulate in the care of the Greek consul.

"The general in command of the troops occupying Scutari has taken charge of the administration of the city, declaring that citizens must henceforth consider themselves of Montenegro and be judged according to Montenegrin law and that disturbers of the new regime will be punished by martial law.

"General Vechovitch addressed the foreign consuls, announcing that he was taking possession of the city in the name of King Nicholas. Petroski guard the consulates and public buildings."

Explains Action.

Rome, via Paris, June 30, 1:20 a. m.—The Tribuna publishes a note issued by Montenegro to the powers explaining her action in Scutari. The note says:

"Montenegro and Serbia have both suffered as the result of difficulties created by Albania."

The note condemns Austrian influence in Albanian affairs and adds:

"The seizure of Montenegro by transports on the Bosnian river by the Albanians and the irruption on Montenegrin territory compelled Montenegro to occupy some necessary positions to avoid new attacks."

Washington, June 29.—In the absence of direct reports from Mexico City, which for nearly ten days has been cut off by rail and wire from the outside world, there was much

anxiety in official quarters today concerning conditions in the old capital and its vicinity. From previous dispatches it is known that the food supply is short and that the danger of military operations being carried into the city itself has caused grave apprehension among foreigners.

The state department's only information during the day came from American consular officers at Vera Cruz, whose reports were summarized in this statement:

"The department's latest advice regarding the Mexico City situation are to the effect that General Carranza is massing a large number of troops and expects to take the city within two or three days. He has issued instructions to protect non-combatants."

The department's summary of conditions in Mexico issued tonight contained the following:

"The department recently has received a number of inquiries concerning conditions at Los Mochis, which was attacked recently by Mayo Indians, resulting in the killing of a British subject named Jamison. As a result of inquiries received at the department regarding the welfare of American citizens, the navy department was requested to order a naval vessel to proceed to the vicinity of Los Mochis to investigate and report on conditions. A report received from the U. S. S. Colorado under date of June 27, states that the New Orleans has arrived at Topolobampo, and that its preliminary report states that conditions at Los Mochis are satisfactory and that Manager Johnson of the United Sugar company, who was reported to have been killed, is well, as is his entire family. There has been no Indian raid since June 17."

"A mail report just received from Tampico states that General Trevino has succeeded General Pablo Gonzales as commander-in-chief of the army of the northeast (Carranza) and that General Trevino has moved his headquarters from Tampico to Monterrey."

London, June 29, 9:03 p. m.—Almost coincident with the report from Rome that the Montenegrins had occupied Scutari, Albania, Andre Rabovich, former prime minister of Montenegro, who is now in London on a special mission, announced that Montenegro had no intention of occupying Scutari. He explained that Montenegro entered certain parts of Albania for strategic reasons only.

Scutari was an object of contention between Montenegro and the great powers during the Balkan war. The Montenegrin forces on April 23, 1913, captured the city after a siege which lasted from the preceding October.

Prior to this, the powers had decided to include Scutari in the future state of Albania and had offered compensation to King Nicholas in money and land on the condition that he give up Scutari. The Montenegrin king announced that he would hold Scutari against the powers, and as a result, the international naval blockade of the Montenegrin coast was extended.

Eventually on further demand of the powers, King Nicholas decided to evacuate Scutari, which was occupied by an international force on May 14, 1912.

A recent official note issued by the Montenegrin government explained that strategic and political reasons impelled the Montenegrin descent on Albania and gave as an additional reason that other powers had already occupied portions of Albania.

Describes Occupation.

Paris, June 29, 9:30 p. m.—Describing the occupation of Scutari, Albania, by Montenegrin troops, the Rome correspondent of the Havas agency says:

"Muslims, Catholics, members of the Orthodox faith, members of the government, the police force, the schools and the population, preceded by flags and bands, marched out of the city. At noon came the triumphal entry of the Montenegrins, preceded by an advance guard. Following the advance guard were priests in their ceremonial robes, carrying the cross and religious standards; then came the main Montenegrin army, led by General Vechovitch and bands of irregular Albanians followed.

"The Austrian consul lowered the flag and placed the consulate in the care of the Greek consul.

"The general in command of the troops occupying Scutari has taken charge of the administration of the city, declaring that citizens must henceforth consider themselves of Montenegro and be judged according to Montenegrin law and that disturbers of the new regime will be punished by martial law.

"General Vechovitch addressed the foreign consuls, announcing that he was taking possession of the city in the name of King Nicholas. Petroski guard the consulates and public buildings."

Explains Action.

Rome, via Paris, June 30, 1:20 a. m.—The Tribuna publishes a note issued by Montenegro to the powers explaining her action in Scutari. The note says:

"Montenegro and Serbia have both suffered as the result of difficulties created by Albania."

The note condemns Austrian influence in Albanian affairs and adds:

"The seizure of Montenegro by transports on the Bosnian river by the Albanians and the irruption on Montenegrin territory compelled Montenegro to occupy some necessary positions to avoid new attacks."

Washington, June 29.—In the absence of direct reports from Mexico City, which for nearly ten days has been cut off by rail and wire from the outside world, there was much

anxiety in official quarters today concerning conditions in the old capital and its vicinity. From previous dispatches it is known that the food supply is short and that the danger of military operations being carried into the city itself has caused grave apprehension among foreigners.

The state department's only information during the day came from American consular officers at Vera Cruz, whose reports were summarized in this statement:

"The department's latest advice regarding the Mexico City situation are to the effect that General Carranza is massing a large number of troops and expects to take the city within two or three days. He has issued instructions to protect non-combatants."

The department's summary of conditions in Mexico issued tonight contained the following:

"The department recently has received a number of inquiries concerning conditions at Los Mochis, which was attacked recently by Mayo Indians, resulting in the killing of a British subject named Jamison. As a result of inquiries received at the department regarding the welfare of American citizens, the navy department was requested to order a naval vessel to proceed to the vicinity of Los Mochis to investigate and report on conditions. A report received from the U. S. S. Colorado under date of June 27, states that the New Orleans has arrived at Topolobampo, and that its preliminary report states that conditions at Los Mochis are satisfactory and that Manager Johnson of the United Sugar company, who was reported to have been killed, is well, as is his entire family. There has been no Indian raid since June 17."

"A mail report just received from Tampico states that General Trevino has succeeded General Pablo Gonzales as commander-in-chief of the army of the northeast (Carranza) and that General Trevino has moved his headquarters from Tampico to Monterrey."

London, June 29, 9:03 p. m.—Almost coincident with the report from Rome that the Montenegrins had occupied Scutari, Albania, Andre Rabovich, former prime minister of Montenegro, who is now in London on a special mission, announced that Montenegro had no intention of occupying Scutari. He explained that Montenegro entered certain parts of Albania for strategic reasons only.

Scutari was an object of contention between Montenegro and the great powers during the Balkan war. The Montenegrin forces on April 23, 1913, captured the city after a siege which lasted from the preceding October.

Prior to this, the powers had decided to include Scutari in the future state of Albania and had offered compensation to King Nicholas in money and land on the condition that he give up Scutari. The Montenegrin king announced that he would hold Scutari against the powers, and as a result, the international naval blockade of the Montenegrin coast was extended.

Eventually on further demand of the powers, King Nicholas decided to evacuate Scutari, which was occupied by an international force on May 14, 1912.

A recent official note issued by the Montenegrin government explained that strategic and political reasons impelled the Montenegrin descent on Albania and gave as an additional reason that other powers had already occupied portions of Albania.

Describes Occupation.

Paris, June 29, 9:30 p. m.—Describing the occupation of Scutari, Albania, by Montenegrin troops, the Rome correspondent of the Havas agency says:

"Muslims, Catholics, members of the Orthodox faith, members of the government, the police force, the schools and the population, preceded by flags and bands, marched out of the city. At noon came the triumphal entry of the Montenegrins, preceded by an advance guard. Following the advance guard were priests in their ceremonial robes, carrying the cross and religious standards; then came the main Montenegrin army, led by General Vechovitch and bands of irregular Albanians followed.

"The Austrian consul lowered the flag and placed the consulate in the care of the Greek consul.

"The general in command of the troops occupying Scutari has taken charge of the administration of the city, declaring that citizens must henceforth consider themselves of Montenegro and be judged according to Montenegrin law and that disturbers of the new regime will be punished by martial law.

"General Vechovitch addressed the foreign consuls, announcing that he was taking possession of the city in the name of King Nicholas. Petroski guard the consulates and public buildings."

Explains Action.

Rome, via Paris, June 30, 1:20 a. m.—The Tribuna publishes a note issued by Montenegro to the powers explaining her action in Scutari. The note says:

"Montenegro and Serbia have both suffered as the result of difficulties created by Albania."

The note condemns Austrian influence in Albanian affairs and adds:

"The seizure of Montenegro by transports on the Bosnian river by the Albanians and the irruption on Montenegrin territory compelled Montenegro to occupy some necessary positions to avoid new attacks."

Washington, June 29.—In the absence of direct reports from Mexico City, which for nearly ten days has been cut off by rail and wire from the outside world, there was much

anxiety in official quarters today concerning conditions in the old capital and its vicinity. From previous dispatches it is known that the food supply is short and that the danger of military operations being carried into the city itself has caused grave apprehension among foreigners.

The state department's only information during the day came from American consular officers at Vera Cruz, whose reports were summarized in this statement:

"The department's latest advice regarding the Mexico City situation are to the effect that General Carranza is massing a large number of troops and expects to take the city within two or three days. He has issued instructions to protect non-combatants."

The department's summary of conditions in Mexico issued tonight contained the following:

"The department recently has received a number of inquiries concerning conditions at Los Mochis, which was attacked recently by Mayo Indians, resulting in the killing of a British subject named Jamison. As a result of inquiries received at the department regarding the welfare of American citizens, the navy department was requested to order a naval vessel to proceed to the vicinity of Los Mochis to investigate and report on conditions. A report received from the U. S. S. Colorado under date of June 27, states that the New Orleans has arrived at Topolobampo, and that its preliminary report states that conditions at Los Mochis are satisfactory and that Manager Johnson of the United Sugar company, who was reported to have been killed, is well, as is his entire family. There has been no Indian raid since June 17."

"A mail report just received from Tampico states that General Trevino has succeeded General Pablo Gonzales as commander-in-chief of the army of the northeast (Carranza) and that General Trevino has moved his headquarters from Tampico to Monterrey."

London, June 29, 9:03 p. m.—Almost coincident with the report from Rome that the Montenegrins had occupied Scutari, Albania, Andre Rabovich, former prime minister of Montenegro, who is now in London on a special mission, announced that Montenegro had no intention of occupying Scutari. He explained that Montenegro entered certain parts of Albania for strategic reasons only.

Scutari was an object of contention between Montenegro and the great powers during the Balkan war. The Montenegrin forces on April 23, 1913, captured the city after a siege which lasted from the preceding October.

Prior to this, the powers had decided to include Scutari in the future state of Albania and had offered compensation to King Nicholas in money and land on the condition that he give up Scutari. The Montenegrin king announced that he would hold Scutari against the powers, and as a result, the international naval blockade of the Montenegrin coast was extended.

Eventually on further demand of the powers, King Nicholas decided to evacuate Scutari, which was occupied by an international force on May 14, 1912.

A recent official note issued by the Montenegrin government explained that strategic and political reasons impelled the Montenegrin descent on Albania and gave as an additional reason that other powers had already occupied portions of Albania.

Describes Occupation.